

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brightly

other names/site number VDHR 037-0004

2. Location

street & number 2844 River Road West (State Route 6) not for publication N/A

city or town Goochland vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Goochland code 037 Zip 23063

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>12</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling; secondary structures
Agriculture storage; animal facility
Funerary cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof metal
walls brick
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
☐ B removed from its original location.
☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
☐ D a cemetery.
☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
☐ F a commemorative property.
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

Period of Significance 1842-1956

Significant Dates 1842

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

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National Park Service

Brightly
Goochland County, Virginia

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 31 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A 18	245487	4173895	D 18	245882	4173514
B 18	245570	4173924	E 18	245751	4173491
C 18	245911	4173802	F 18	245646	4173476

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John E. Wells, Architectural Historian, and Mary Harding Sadler, Historical Architect

organization: Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLC date March 2006

street & number: 800 W 33rd Street telephone (804) 231-5299

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223-3533

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Harriet F. Phillips

street & number 2844 River Road West telephone (804) 556-4025

city or town Goochland state VA zip code 23063

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1**7. Summary Description:**

Brightly is a remarkably complete antebellum farm complex located on the east side of Route 6 in the Lickinghole District, just south of the courthouse village of Goochland County, Virginia. In addition to the main building, a ca. 1842 Greek Revival style house, the property features a collection of eight outbuildings and a windmill, which conveys the sense of a “village” as many Virginia plantations were described in contemporary accounts. The outbuildings like those found at other well-known Goochland County landmarks, such as Tuckahoe Plantation (037-0033, NHL 8/11/69) and Howard’s Neck (037-0100, NRHP 2/23/72), are rare survivals, especially the pair of slave dwellings linked by a common chimney. The main house is a two-story gable-roofed brick dwelling that retains most of its original features.

The property includes nine contributing buildings (the main house and its outbuildings), one contributing structure –the windmill, and two contributing sites –the cemetery and the gate posts with hedge that clearly define the west edge of the property along Route 6. The non-contributing resources are a modern aviary and a modern chicken house.

Description:**Main House Exterior**

The main house at Brightly is a three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling, built ca. 1842. The façade features very finely crafted running bond brickwork, typical of the best antebellum work in Goochland County. Walls of the side and rear elevations are laid with the more conventional seven-course American bond. The house has a slightly raised basement with three-over-three sash windows, located not under the first-floor openings but flanking them. The house has interior end chimneys, a gabled, standing-seam copper roof, and a box cornice with carved dentil-like moldings at the facade. The front entry, an original four-panel wood door with sidelights and a transom, is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay Greek Revival Doric porch related to that at Reed Marsh (037-0024), a frame house of similar date and form also located in Goochland County. The rear door, which is slightly offset by the interior stairs, opens from the north end of the center passage onto a one-story, one-bay raised porch with square posts and a plain balustrade.

A one-story wing to the east was built as an orangery (or greenhouse) with a root cellar below. The rear (north) and side walls of the orangery were brick and the south wall was fully glazed. A second floor was added in the early 20th century to create an additional bedroom. A ca. 1950 photograph shows a glazed orangery still in place. Later, the south and east walls were framed in and the upper section filled with mid-20th-century glazing. The framing extends past the first-floor to ground level, indicating that the orangery floor was likely below the main level. The east wing, which now has a kitchen and powder room at the first floor level, is served by a two-story back porch, which originally contained a stair for private access to the second-floor room. The antebellum-era four-panel door in the passage behind the kitchen was divided vertically into two sections so that it folds within the constricted vestibule behind. This unusual treatment appears to be a non-original alteration.

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Main House Interior

The house's main block has a two-over-two plan; each floor has two rooms divided by the center passage. On the first floor, the passage features an open-stringer stair with turned newels, drop finials, and two square balusters per step, running in three flights from the basement to the garret. The east and west rooms have identical trim, typical of illustrations from pattern books of the day, including the works of Minard Lafever and Asher Benjamin. The windows have plain, Greek Revival-style surrounds with pilaster-like jambs and entablatures with square corner blocks and a small crown molding. The doorways have contrasting pattern-book-derived Greek Revival surrounds with heavy tapered jambs and crossetted corners, topped by a simple cornice. The parlor door casing is enhanced with a ramped hood indicating its importance. The plastered walls and ceilings of the two rooms have been altered in recent years by the addition of Colonial-style crown molding. The parlor and dining room retain original Greek Revival mantels.

On the second floor, two bedrooms with original mantels open from the center hall. Similar to the first floor plan, each of the rooms in the main block has a single window opening in the north and south walls.

A later partition encloses a bathroom on the north wall. An early-20th-century second floor addition to the orangery encloses a bedroom and a bathroom at the east end of the second floor. The chimneys on the first and second floors have plain Greek Revival-style mantels with pilasters and square shelves.

The stair leading from the first floor's central passage to the basement level is enclosed with a plaster partition, an alteration of the original configuration. In the basement below the west half of the house is a large room that author Elie Weeks labels as the dining room (*Goochland County Historical Society Magazine*, page 34). Dining rooms were commonly located in basements in 19th-century Virginia. In winter they were often warmed by an adjacent kitchen; in summer they were cool as a separate summer kitchen in a dependency was often used. Elie Weeks labels the east side of the basement as the "old kitchen." Both the east and west rooms originally had plastered walls and ceilings. The former kitchen space (now the furnace room) has a door leading to a space Elie Weeks labeled "cold room storage," which is also consistent with its traditional historic use. This "cold room storage" space would have sheltered the orangery and root cellar from the cold north exposure.

Landscape

The house is surrounded by mid-20th-century and modern gardens, terraces, and hedges. What appears to be an historic elliptical driveway on the south front encircles two old linden trees that frame views of the entry. The posts marking the driveway entrance and inscribed with the dates 1842 and 1956 were installed by the family of Malvern Hill Omohundro (1866-1960), who lived at Brightly for forty-five years and "whose care for the property made it a showplace in the courthouse area in the mid-20th century" (Worsham, p. 111). While most of the flower gardens, paths and brick terraces that exist today were the work of the present owner, the long privet hedges that screen the property from the public road, and that separate the yard from the pasture were probably planted by the Omohundro family. Clumps of old American and English box bushes also mark the front yard. Horizontal board fences that define the back yard and the paddock are modern; those that delineate the yard follow the lines of old hedges and fences.

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Continuation Sheet

Fencing in the immediate vicinity of the house is whitewashed, while fences at the barn and paddock are unpainted. Manmade ponds near the northeast corner of the property have recently been dredged to ensure their continued viability.

Secondary Resources (listed in chronological order)

Brightly's historic secondary resources are loosely organized by a cross-axis that parallels the north and east edges of the back (north) yard of the main house. Aligned in a north-south axis along the farm road is a row of outbuildings dating from the mid-19th century that were formerly used as a four-seat privy, a granary, and a chicken house. Continuing this north-south row are the non-contributing modern aviary, and a large, ca. 1920 frame barn with modern additions at each end. Along the less-clearly defined east-west axis is a late-19th-century two-story secondary dwelling (formerly a farm manager's house and now a guest house) and extending eastward are a ca. 1930 well house and adjacent windmill, a 20th-century aviary (non-contributing), a pair of mid-19th-century slave houses with a shared chimney, and a 1980s aviary (non-contributing). A small non-enclosed cemetery with a single late-19th-century grave stone is located west of the barn. Other buildings known to have existed within the complex, but which are now demolished) include a grain mill (west of the secondary dwelling) and a wood shed (west of the privy).

The linear organization of Brightly's outbuildings recalls the outbuildings at Tuckahoe Plantation. While Tuckahoe's plantation street and outbuildings are more formal than Brightly's, the deliberate organization of an interior street with a row of wood frame service buildings is common to both properties. As John Michael Vlach notes in *Back of the Big House*, "The planters' landscapes were laid out with straight lines, right-angle corners, and axes of symmetry..."(page 5). The purpose was to create a clear architectural hierarchy that reflected the rigid social hierarchy inherent in plantation society.

Slave Quarters (2 contributing buildings): A pair of frame slave quarters is located to the east of the barn. The two are joined by a chimney. The fireplaces and stair arrangement suggest that each building housed two families. The quality of interior finishes, combined with the site near the main house, suggests that these quarters were for house servants. Vlach observes that in a typical two-story double-pen slave quarters, "four different slave families could be quartered in such a building, one in each of the four rooms" (*Back of the Big House*, p. 5). In the first half of the 20th century, Malvern Hill Omohundro used the slave quarters as his office.

The two-story western unit is probably the earlier and may date from the 1840s. At the ground floor this quarters has a door and a six-over-six window. Two more windows occupy the same positions on the north elevation. The second floor is lit by two narrow awning windows and a tall window on the south side of the chimney. Its exterior walls are sheathed in early weatherboard, the roof is a gabled standing-seam metal, and the foundations are stone piers. A door was added at the north side of the fireplace to access a small shed addition connecting the two houses. A two-bay shed-roofed porch with square columns and narrow pilasters (one pilaster remains in place) once sheltered the entry. An exterior brick chimney (which may have been replaced) laid in running bond is centered between the two slave quarters.

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The interior of this earlier slave quarters has mortise-and-tenon framing with the square corner posts. The rooms are fitted with a beaded horizontal board wainscot. The walls and ceiling are plastered. There is no clear evidence of a mantel. The second floor is reached by a straight run stair along the west end (the underside of the stair is papered with newspapers dated 1875. Doors at each end of the stair open to a closet in the north and the stair at the south end. The second floor also has horizontal beaded board wainscot, a plastered ceiling, and a pin rail on the stair wall. The stair wall and the stair have been altered, however. A seam toward the south front and the extent of a beaded board stair enclosure show that the original stair may have been much steeper and opened off the porch, like the one in the adjacent house. The stair was rebuilt, and the second floor partition extended later in the 19th century, when a more accessible interior stair was needed. Malvern Hill Omohundro, Sr., who lived at Brightly from 1915-1960, used this building as his office.

The eastern house was built somewhat later than the western unit and shares the same chimney on both floors. Unlike the western house, it was built as a board-and-batten structure with framing provided for vertical boards rather than horizontal weatherboards. Three bays define the south and north fronts, with four-light casement windows and batten doors. The off-center main door gives access to the first-floor room, while the second floor is reached via a steep ladder stair opening from a door at the east corner of the building. The openings on the north wall include two doors and a window on the first floor, and a narrow awning window on the second floor.

The interior of the eastern house, far less finished than the western house, has exposed whitewashed framing; heavy, circular-sawn corner and intermediate posts; plain exposed joists and floor boards; and a firebox in the center of the west wall surrounded by whitewashed brick. A door to the north of the fireplace has been blocked up, but its outline is still visible. The enclosed ladder stair rises across the southern half of the east wall. The second-floor room is unfinished, except for a horizontal, circular-sawn, plain, board wainscot with a whitewashed brick chimney breast containing a small fireplace. The stair rises into the room without enclosure.

Privy (one contributing building): Closest to the house and southernmost in the row of outbuildings east of the house is a frame, weatherboard sheathed four-seat privy in good condition, with interior fittings intact. The circular-sawn, mortise-and-tenon frame building has a standing-seam metal gable roof and an old batten door. It was built ca. 1850.

Granary (one contributing building): Second in the row of outbuildings east of the house is a frame, board-and-batten-sheathed granary, built ca. 1850, with a standing-seam metal gable roof and an old batten door. The interior has been altered for use as a sauna.

Chicken House (one contributing building): Third in the row of outbuildings east of the house is a frame building that was used as a chicken house in recent years. It has been modernized with sash windows, new board-and-batten siding and standing-seam metal gable roof. It was built ca. 1850.

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Secondary Dwelling (one contributing building): A two-story frame house, built ca. 1880, is located

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north of the main house. It was probably built to house the farm manager; it is presently used as a guest house. The building has a standing-seam, metal-clad, gable roof, an interior chimney, and weatherboard siding. The windows have six-over-six, double-hung sash and louvered shutters. While the exterior door is not original, its multi-light transom is. Both window and door openings have ramped wood lintels. The interior has a chamber on each floor and a narrow enclosed stair that rises along the north wall from a small entry hall at the northeast corner. A one-story shed addition on the north side is used for storage.

Cemetery (one contributing site): A small graveyard on the northern edge of property, 75 yards from the house, contains one stone marker. The marker bears the inscription: "Our Beloved Mother, Anna P. Wright, Wife of William A. Parsons, Aug. 16, 1843, May 15, 1891." The cemetery is not enclosed by a fence but is marked by three alanthus ("tree of heaven") trees.

Barn (one contributing building): Northeast of the house is a large frame barn, built ca. 1920, with modern frame wings to the south (vehicle shed) and north (horse stalls). The main section of the barn is two stories tall with a central opening in the east wall of each floor. Apparently, the main floor was used for the storage of hay with hog pens below in a basement space supported by massive stone piers. The central portion of the barn has a shallow standing-seam metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and six-light casement windows at both levels of the west wall. The modern wings have board-and-batten siding and steeper gable roofs sheathed in composition shingles. The west-facing windows in the wings have six-light sashes that match those in the main block.

Windmill (one contributing structure): Between the aviary and the well house is a well-preserved ca. 1930 metal windmill. At its base is a concrete slab and a rustic, hipped-roof, picnic shelter that once protected the well. The hipped roof is clad in composition shingles. The slightly tilted columns supporting the roof are painted tree trunks.

Well House (one contributing building): Adjacent to the windmill is a ca. 1930 one-story frame well house whose exterior walls are rendered in stucco and whose hipped roof is sheathed in flat-seam metal. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The building is now used as a gardening shed.

Gate Posts and Hedge (one contributing site): Two brick gateposts roughly five feet tall and marked with the dates 1842 and 1956, were built by Malvern Hill Omohundro in 1956 when he realigned Brightly's entry from a spot across Route 6 from the entry to the "Women's Farm" to a site northwest of the house. The gateposts announce the date the house was constructed and the date of the Omohundro's renovation. A short brick wall joins each of the whitewashed gateposts. A privet hedge parallels the property line and screens traffic on Route 6 from Brightly's front yard.

Aviary (one non-contributing structure): A 1980s polygonal frame aviary has a metal roof and chicken wire sides. It is sited between the chicken house and the barn.

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Bird Pens (one non-contributing building): A modern rectangular one-story frame building with textured plywood walls opens to a bird pen. The shed roof of the building and the bird pen is continuous,

Continuation Sheet

and is sheathed in prefabricated metal roofing. It is sited downhill and east of the slave quarters.

Continuation Sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

Brightly (VDHR 037-0004) meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C (architecture) as a significant antebellum farm complex, with a carefully crafted Greek Revival main house, eight historic outbuildings, a cemetery, and a windmill, which together convey the sense of a “village” as many Virginia plantations were described in contemporary accounts. The siting of Brightly’s outbuildings in an orderly cross-axis, with most located along an interior farm road, was typical of James River plantations (one of the best-known examples is at nearby Tuckahoe). Brightly’s barn, chicken house, granary, privy, well house, and slave quarters are typical of outbuildings that would have been found on other farms; while the windmill is more unusual. The buildings are collectively and individually rare survivals, especially the pair of slave dwellings linked by a common chimney. As noted in Gibson Worsham’s 2003 survey of Goochland County’s historic architecture, “Brightly has probably the best collection of antebellum-era outbuildings” in the county. They are contained within a farm complex that is clearly defined by gate posts and a long privet hedge.

Brightly’s period of significance, 1842-1956, is marked on the gateposts at the property’s entry and is the span of years during which the contributing resources were built. 1842 is the construction date of the main dwelling. 1956 is the likely completion date of a major renovation by the Omohundro family that owned the property from 1915-1960.

Historical Background

Gibson Worsham, in “A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia” (2003) describes the pattern of Richmond-area merchants and professionals building “major antebellum houses with parallels to urban Richmond dwellings” in Goochland County (p. 52). The house at Brightly, built for prosperous local physician George Harris, is an excellent example of the region’s stylish antebellum houses. The house at Dover (037-0008; destroyed) was probably the most impressive expression of the Greek Revival style in the county. Brightly is comparable to Rochambeau Farm (037-0069), Reed Marsh (037-0024), Rose Retreat (037-0025), and Blithewood (037-0088) but has a more intact collection of outbuildings than these contemporary resources.

Brightly, the home of a well-known local physician, rather than the home of a planter, retains among its outbuildings two rare, frame slave houses from the late antebellum period that contain a wealth of information about slave life in Goochland. Few properties in Goochland County have comparable resources. Tuckahoe Plantation, similar to other National-Register-listed James River plantations, has an impressive number of early outbuildings. But in contrast to Tuckahoe or Howard’s Neck which were huge river-front estates owned by wealthy planters, Brightly was a small farm owned by a local professional, Dr. George Harris, and located close to the Goochland County courthouse village.

A classic example of a mid-19th-century Greek Revival dwelling, Brightly has a two-over-two, center-passage plan, popular in many parts of the Commonwealth. The house was built on land that had long been in the Woodson family. Samuel Woodson’s will of 1810 stated that the property should be sold upon the death of his wife. It was sold to Thomas Miller in 1817, who immediately sold it to John L.

NPS Form 10-900

(Rev. 10-90)

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National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

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Continuation Sheet

Harris of

Continuation Sheet

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Goochland and David Bullock of Richmond, trustee. John L. Harris is shown in the land tax books for 1820 and 1830 to have owned 461 acres on the James River with a house and other buildings worth \$1,000, the starting value for a substantial dwelling at that time. He added a house in 1833 worth \$600.

The property at Brightly became the home of John L. Harris's son, George L. Harris, a successful county doctor. By 1840-1844 records show that George W. Harris owned a 100-acre tract with buildings worth \$1,500, about right for a brick house of this scale (a slightly larger house called Rose Retreat was worth \$2,100 in the previous decade). In 1850 the buildings were worth \$900. After 1851, the improvements were valued at \$1,500. The house on the tract is said to have burned in 1840 and to have been completely rebuilt by Dr. Harris within two years. On the basis of this history, most historians believe that the main house at Brightly was constructed ca. 1842. In 1872 the 120-acre property was sold by an appointed trustee in order to satisfy Harris's debts, which mounted in the post-Civil-War years with the loss of cash income from Harris's medical practice.

After two decades of brief ownership and resale by several parties, the property, now identified in deeds as "Brightly," was purchased at auction by William Nairne in 1892. The house was acquired by Malvern Hill Omohundro in 1915 after other owners held the property in the early 20th century. Omohundro, who was responsible for major renovations to the house, owned Brightly with approximately 120 acres until his death in 1960. He moved the driveway entry to the property and marked it with new gateposts. He used the former slave quarters as an office, where he wrote a 1200-page genealogy of the Omohundro family that was published in 1951. Subsequent owners sold off portions of the property, reducing the tract to less than 15 acres. The current owner, Harriet Phillips, acquired Brightly in 1994 and adapted it as a small horse farm and a bed and breakfast inn.

Continuation Sheet

Section 9, 10 Page 9**9. Bibliography**

Bullard, Cece. *Goochland County Yesterday and Today: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1994.

Vilach, John Michael. *Back of the Big House*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

Weeks, Elie. "Brightly." *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine*, Vol. 9, no. 2, Autumn 1977, pp. 32-43.

Worsham, Gibson. "A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia." Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Goochland County, and the Goochland County Historical Society, 2003.

10. Geographical Data**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the nominated parcel are portrayed on the USGS Goochland Quadrangle topographic map, and are defined as Goochland County tax parcel numbers 42-1-116A (14.65 acres), 42-1-116B (.18 acres), 42-19-1 (5.28 acres), and 42-21-4 (This parcel takes in a portion of the old parcel known as 42-19-2, as of 2006, 8.76 acres and 2.13 acres). The total of these parcels currently adds up to 31 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated resource include all of the historic buildings associated with the Brightly property and include all the acreage currently owned. The remainder of the property's historic acreage was sold by previous owners.

Continuation Sheet

Section Photographic Data Page 10**Photo List**

Photographer: Gibson Worsham

Date: Photographs taken 08/22/2003 in Goochland, VA

Negatives: Located at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Photo Number	Negative Number	Description
Photo 1	20832	Outbuildings
Photo 2	20832	Brightly, Main House, rear elevation
Photo 3	20832	Secondary Dwelling
Photo 4	20832	Barn
Photo 5	20832	Garret of eastern store house, looking west
Photo 6	20832	Brightly, Main House, façade
Photo 7	20832	Slave Houses from south
Photo 8	20832	1 st floor of western slave house, looking east
Photo 9	20832	Main House, Main Entry Hall
Photo 10	20832	Main House, 1 st floor, east room
Photo 11	20832	Barn interior, looking southwest